# THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

#### Additional Testimony as to the Insanity of the Accused.

Inside View of the Life of McFarland and Mrs. McFarland at 72 Amity Street.

The Tempter Invades the Privacy of the Home of the Wife and Mother.

Rulings of the Court on the Testimony.

#### SCENES IN COURT.

The progress of this trial to its present stage must leave an impression on the minds of those who have distened day by day to the vast volume of evidence that the counsel for the prisoner have shown no small degree of patient skill and labor in the preparation of their case. But not alone has much accumulating a penderous mass of testimony. An equally careful study has been addressed to the work of making it tell upon the minds of the jury. No chance has been lost where an ex-ception might be taken to the ruling of the Recorder to roune the sympathies of those who are ultimately to decide the question at issue. Between the procussed of apathy, there is the one notable diderence in favor of the latter, that they possess a keener and quicker instanct for sozzing those features of legal technicalities that tell best in their behalf, and also for an earnestness of manner that makes in some instances an excellent substitute for argument. PROSECUTION AND DEFENCE CONTRASTED.

The prosecution can hardly be said to have made a point in all their lengthy cross-examination. The snarp and sometimes savage alertness shown by the side. It cannot be said of the prosecution that a spirit of hounding down the prisoner urges them their parts with mild zeal and dignity. Anything else could do no extra service to their side. The by-play and dramatic elecution of the defence are immemorial alds employed in criminal cases, where likely to be touched through such instrumentality. ABOUT THE RECORDER.

As regards the Court, it is no exaggeration to say that Recorder Hackett, when all the circumstances ing counsel and held the scales of equity between the cause of the people and the prisoner with a remarkable degree of evenness. His decisions in every instance have been given with a clearness and promptitude which the general listening public in the court room have not been slow to appreciate. An instance of this occurred yesterday, when the itness named Nicholson in relation to an information will, made by Richardson on his death bed. The Court overraing the admissibility of the question, the leading counsel for the defence made a vigorous appeal, half argument and half declamation, against the decision. The appeal was a long and stirring one, and those who were unaware of the peculiar ability and haracter of the Recorder thought it was impossibie he could resist the logic and eloquence of the defence; but the decision was sustained in a twinking and supported by a short, apt and clear quota tion from a commentary of Chief Justice Bigelow's The Recorder may be relied on to give this trial the most impartial hearing and also to sustain with dignity and decorum the proceedings of this event-

AUDIENCE AND WITNESSES. It is hardly necessary to say that the crowd was lowise diminished in numbers from what it has been since the trial began. The noticeable feature ont the audience is the wrapt, silent attention which they give the testimony, even though it be the fact that four or five of the last witnesses examined yesterday had no questions put to them about McFarland's irrationality, it to call in more testimony on that particular to call in more testimony on that particular head. The amount already piled up is surely enough for any one jury. Attach so of the Tribane office were briefly examined, but proved nothing of special importance beyond the fact that kichardson owned a pistol. Thomas Knox suw a pistol with him in Denver, Col., and also in Siberia, several years ago. This, of course, was immaterial.

A WINESS WHO KNEW MRS. MICHARDSON, BUT DIDN'T KNOW MRS. MICHARDSON, The winness Nicholson caused a sensation and made Charley Spencer open his eyes as wide as a saucer by saving he never saw Mrs. Alefarland, but that he did see Mrs. Richardson. The distinction was accepted as the one unantimously made by the philosophers, male and female, of the Tribune office.

DISAPPOINTED CURIOSITY.
When the name of Mrs. Owen McFariand was called there was a general straining of necks to see her appearance, as more than half the people present jumped to the conclusion it was the lady wan figures most extensively in the trial. Curiosity was disappopulsed when the witness amounced her

present jumped to the conclusion it was the lady who figures most extensively in the trial. Curiosity was disappointed when the witness announced her full name and relationship to the prisoner. Mrs. Owen McFarland, married to a brother of Daniel McFarland, proved a changed, distressed and distracted manner on the part of the prisoner after the events occurred concerning his wire's intimacy with Richardson. The witness was dressed in deep mourning, and delivered her evidence with calminess and precision.

The witness who of all others underwent the most minute examination of the defence, and whose testimony was listened to with the greatest and most eager interest, was Mrs. Mary Mason, the last witness produced yesterday, and whose further evidence will occupy the attention of the court for some time te-day. She was too much agitated on taking the witness stand to answer the questions put to ber, but recovered herself in a tew moments, and told a plain, unvarnished tale of all she knew about Aibert D. Richardson and Abby Sage McFarland. Her testimons, as will be seen, throws the principal light yet produced upon the manner and method by which the pearer intimacy of Mrs. McFarlands. and and Richardson was brought about, and the curious plans set on foot for accomplishing the sharp and sudden snapping of the tie that bound the

#### TEXTH DAVIS PROCEEDINGS.

Testimony of A. J. Nelligan.

A. T. Nelligan was the first witness examined-I reside at No. 53 Grand street, Jersey City; I am a clerk; in 1867 I was connected with the Appraiser's office I have known Daniel McFarland since his appoint ment in 1867: 1 went there in 1864: I remember when ne showed trouble of mind in the fore part of March, 1867; I observed him to be very nervous; he asked me one day had I any tobacco; I gave him a paper of tobacco, and, when taking a chew, he nearly took the whole paper; he said he would buy me one for it; he then went out and bought a paper, but instead of giving meany he threw it out of the window; that was the origin of my being drawn to his queer conduct: observed him on several occasions to be very muca agitated; I formed a judgement that he was tirational; I remained in the office after he left; he spoke to me in March to reference to his children; he spoke in very affectionate terms of his wife; I did what I could for him through puty for his whie; I did what I could for him through hity for ms condition; the last time I saw him after ms sickness, in 1867, he looked very haggard and careworn; when he first came to the office he was very cheerful, but subsequently became very much careworn. Cross-examined by ex-Judge Davis—I saw him after he left the office after his sickness; had no conversation with him beyond shaking of hands; there were other gentlemen in the room, and i noticed he looked haggard.

Gerry—Q. Dr. Bowen, are you a clergyman? A. I am a preacher and lecturer.

Q. You speak on subjects for the amedication of the blind of all denominations. A. I do, str.

Q. Do you know the person at the bar, Mr. Daniel McFarland? A. I do.

Q. How long have you known hims. Testimony of Benjamin B. Bowen.

Q. How long have you known him? A. Some twenty-seven years.
Q. When you first knew him what business was he singaged in? A. He was in the city of Boston working at his trade of saddler.
Q. Do you remember him boarding then?

The Court-What is the object of this testimony

The Court—What is the object of this testimony—twenty-seven years ago?

Mr. Gerry—It is merely introductory.
Examination continued—I remember having met Mr. McFariand in 1807, in Poston, when he came on in reference to a habeas corpus proceeding; he met me in the street and came up and spoke to me; I was about to express my surprise; he told me not to advise him, and left me very abruptly.

Q. You are blind? A. Yes.

Q. You know Mr. McFariand's voice? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. You know Mr. McFariand's voice: A. 1es, sir.
Q. Did you notice any change in his voice? A. I noticed a change in his voice and manner.
Q. What was it? A. It is difficult to say; I noticed that he was very much excited.
Q. Do you remember having met him subsequentit? A. I met him three days after in Mr. Curtis' store.
Q. What did you hear him say? A. I heard him say that Eichardson had got away with his wire and children and that he loved them better than his life, and that he would have them back again.
Q. Did you hear him express any wish that he was dead? A. I heard him express any wish that he had died.
Q. Do you remember of his having made a com-

dead. A. I heard dim express a wish that he had died.

Q. Do you remember of his having made a complaint in reference to his head? A. He groaned in very sad tones, exclaiming "Oh! my poor head?" I remember that because the expression was similar to what I had heard in lunatic asylums.

Q. You recognized the expression as you had heard it in insane asylums? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did it so occur to you at the time? A. Yes, sir; shortly after.

Q. What impression did the manner and conversation of Mr. McFarland make upon your mind at the time? A. That he had greatly changed in the exercise of his mentice.

Q. Did his remarks impress you at the time that he was rational or irrational? A. I supposed that he was rational only met Mr. McFarland since that time after the occurrence.

time after the occurrence.

Cross-examined by Judge Davis—it was in March, 1867, that I met him in Boston, in the street.

E. How long an interval had there been between that and your last meeting before? A. Not quite a year; I had met him in 1866, and also several times every year; I do not remember what time in 1865, but I remember it was in the spring that I met him in 1867.

Q. What conversation had you with him on that occasion? A. He came up and spoke to me: I think

Q. what conversation had you with him on that cocasion? A. He came up and spoke to me; I think I said "Mac," and he then said "Bowen;" I was about to express my surprise, when he told me not to advise him, and he then turned around and went away; I recognized his voice.

Q. Had there been any such change that you recognized the voice when he spoke one word? A. Yes, sir.

Testimony of Francis Q. Irlah.

Testimony of Francis O. Irish. Francis O. Irish examined—1 am engaged at No. 156 Breadway at the premises of the proposed Arcade Railway: I was previously engaged with Mr. Sandford le Baron; I saw Mr. McFariand there at

Q. State what you saw and observed in his manner Q. State what you saw and observed in his manner at that time? A. When I went to the office in June, 1567. I used to see a gentieman pass in and out; for several weeks I noticed a strangeness in his appearance, an unnatural appearance; I was told that it was Mr. McPariand, who had had some differences with Mr. Eichordson

was Mr. McFariand, who had had some differences with Mr. Richardson.

Q. Do you remember having been with him at any time alone? A. I was,

Q. Did you observe anything in his manner that impressed you at the time as to whether he was rational or irrational? A. I thought he was irrational; he conversed about his family troubles and told me that Richardson robbed him of his wife and children, and that he was determined to recover them if possible; he said that Richardson was a robber; le told me he dearly loved his children, saying, "Oh, my God! Mr. Irish, I have been robbed of my dear children."

dear children?"

Q. Do you remember watching him at any time, under the apprehension that he would jump out of the window? A. I did.

Q. When? A. The last of July, 1867, shortly before he went to Staten Island with Mr. Sandford.

Q. Did you make any attempt to quiet him? A. I did.

Q. Did you make any attempt to quet him? A. I did.
Q. Were you successful? A. I was not.
Q. What did you do? A. I endeavored to quiet him by getting him on other topics of conversation, but I could not succeed.
Q. Did he make any effort to get to the window on that occasion? A. The window was open; he threw up his hands, struck them and passed in the direction of the window; this was at No. 80 Broadway, on the fourth story, and occurred in summer, when the window were open; on this last occasion I watched Mr. McFarland about half an hour; he complained of his head, and his conversation was quite incoherent, and I formed the impression that he was irrational: I saw him after he returned from Staten Island, in the month of September; he was quiet and locked like a man who had been prostrated by fever; I remember meeting him about two weeks before the occurrence; he then informed me that Richardson was about going to California with his wife and child, and that he was determined to have the child, if possible; I shook hands with him on that occasion; his hand was hot, feverish and tremulous; on that occasion his conversation was incoherent—I thought he was irrational; I saw him about twenty times between 1887 and 1869; he went over the same conversation every time I saw him.

Testimony of Dr. Isaac Lee.

Testimony of Dr. Isaac Lee.

Dr. Isaac Lee—I reside at Staten Island; I have resided there about seventeen years; I am a physician and have been so about five years; I graduated at Philadelphia; I know the prisoner; I saw him in July, 1867; that was the first time I saw him: I was stopping with Mr. Baylis Sandford; the prisoner called upon me; he was under the influence of excitement; when I first saw him he looked like a a man who had been drinking to excess; after questioning him a little while I was satisfied drink was not the cause; he alluded to his domestic troubles; he talked rapidly and was very much excited; he complained of want of sleep; I felt his pulse, but I know he had a very quick pulse.

Q. Did he mention anything in connection with Richardson seducing his wife; A. He said something about Richardson, and his conversation generally was about his domestic troubles; he wept violently; I met him the next day; id not think his condition improved; he said that he had not had any sleep during the night; I did not prescribe anything for him: he was with me Testimony of Dr. Isane Lee.

did not think his condition improved; he said that he had not had any seep during the night; I did not prescribe anything for him; he was with me about three-quarters of an hour.

Q. What were the symptoms that caused you to think he had been drinking hard? A. He had a quick mamer of speech, a restless appearance, and at the first appearance I thought it was drink, but I ancewards saw it was mental excitement.

Cross-examined by Judge Garvin—I think this was in July; I never saw aim but once until I saw him to-day; I had very little conversation with him; he said he had not slept for several nights; he had tried various anodynos and oplates; when I asked him about the cause of this trouble he spoke in general terms about Richardson; he said in the papers; I made a statement as to this to counset; I had lorgotten all the circumstances until a brother of McFsrland came to me and recalled the

Testimony of Dr. Elliott. Dr. James Ediott, examined by Mr. Gerry—I am a physician engaged in the practice of medicine in Newark, N. J.; have been so some twenty years; I know the prisoner; I have known him upwards of thirty years; I first knew him in Newark; he was the large of a barnessmaker; it must then learning the trade of a harnessmaker; it must be about thirty years ago; I don't know exactly how long; I knew him as belonging to some literary

ong; I knew him as belonging to some literary sociates thirty years ago. The Court—what can thirty or twenty-seven years ago have to do with it?

Witness resumed—I saw him in the fall of 1867; I observed a very great change in als appearance; I had not seen him occore that for two or three years; he had formerly been of a lively disposition; he had now a subcued manner; I observed a change in his hair as though it had fallen out, and his whole appearance was that of a man who had suffered a great deal; he said that he had had a sickness so great that no tongue could tell what he had suffered; I thought his oran had suffered very much, and that he had inflammation of the oran; he read a letter known as "the intercepted letter," and as he read it he trembled very much, and his hands were clinched; his eye was peculiarly glazy; he said that he could not stop and that he had taken remedies for the sleeplessness, but it produced no effect.

ne could not stop and that he had taken remedies for the steeplessness, but it produced no effect.

By Judge Garvin—I have had experience in cases of insanity, arising out of general practice; I was not tooking in Mr. McFarland for symptoms of insanity; his manner impressed me as being irrational; his read this letter to me, and he seemed to reced it very connected to the did not ask me to proceed its very connected to the processing the state of the control of the c sanity; his manner impression and he seemed to read it very connectedly; he did not ask me to prescribe anything for him; this was in the fall of 1867; cipher susciple in the fall of 1867 in the fall of 1867; cipher susciple in the fall of the

passed out of my of my mind.

Testimony of isane E. Clarke.

Mr. Isaac E. Ciarke, examined by Mr. Gerry, testified—I reside at Yonkers; I was lately educe of the Yonkers Statesman; I discontinued the editorship about the 1st of January; I know the prisoner; I knew him first in April, 1s67; I met him at the office of Mr. Sandford, attorney, Broadway, opposite Trinity churchyard; I was introduced to him by Judge Sandiord; it was just before or just after the time the indeas corpus proceedings were going on; he read to me the intercepted letter about four weeks after I first saw him; I saw him wring his hands on that occasion; he cried and spoke of his wife's beauty; he always spoke of the beauty of his wife and of her affection; on his reading of the letter I formed a judgment that he was irrational and that he was a decided monomaniac, and that impression was afterwards confirmed; that was in the latter end of July; it was the day he came to Staten Island that my impression was formed; Mr. Sandiord is now in Boston practising law; I don't know that I ever had a conversation with him of fifteen minutes long, in which it was not solely on his domestic troubles; he said that it was utterly impossible for him to sleep, and that his torments were almost unendurable; we were under intense exclement; I never saw such intense feeling in any other person, the reason the trial did not take place in Boston was because we were airaid the Court would, if they saw him, think he ought not to have the custody of the child; I know that as a member of the firm; if McFarland had been in a proper state to exhibit in court the trial would go on, and it was for that reason alone; at that time McFarland Testimony of isanc E. Clarke. to exhibit in court the trial would go on, and it was to exhibit in court the trial would go on, and it was for that reason alone; at that time McFarland was irrational; I remember some instructions given by him to counsel that counsel was not to assail the chastity of his wife; his love for his wife was very great and he would not allow any suggestion of the unchastity of his wife; he made some observations to me in 1867 as

to his love for her; he many times said that she still loved him; he charged upon her frieads the use of certain artifices to keep her away from nim; he said that an influence was exerted upon her by her frieads, and he named Richardson, Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sinciair; I cannot say that he named a sister of Mrs. Calhoun; when he produced his wife's letters he took them from his bosom; I have seen McFariand cry about fifteen or twenty times; I met him on several occasions in 1868; he said something about Fercy going to see his wife and Percy refused to show any affection towards Mrs. McFariand; I saw him three or four times between that and 1899; the last time I saw him was in the month of October; he was still dwelling on the same thome as in 1867; notices were sent to every county in the State of Indiana as to the motices for the Divorce Court; they were sent at the Instance of McFarland; it was while the habeas corpus proceedings were going on; they requested that an notice should be sent of any proceedings to our firm; I never received any answer: I don't think these notices were acknowledged.

Cross-examined by Judge Davis—I did not attend the nabeas corpus proceedings in Boston; McFarland went on to Boston on two occasions; I have no per-

notices were acknowledged.

Cross-examined by Judge Davis—I did not attend the nabeas corpus proceedings in Boston; McFarland went on to Boston on two occasions; I have no personal knowledge that he went on habeas corpus proceedings; I never saw the proceedings in the final disposition of the case; I caunot recollect the time of the final disposition; from the 25th of August I was absent from the office about three months; McFarland went to Staten Island to reside with Mr. Sandford; he stayed there about ten days; I don't know that Staten Island is a good place for fever and ague; I went into this firm as partner about the first of May; it was about August that it was not thought prudent for him to appear in court; it was abandoned and a compromise was effected; Judge Sandford was in practice in this city in 1861; he always maintained a reputable standing in his profession; he is now practising in Boston; the other member of the firm is in this city still.

Testimony of Denis Shay.

Denis Shay examined—I reside at 495 West Thirtieth street; I am employed as a law clerk; I was in the office of Sandford & Baron in 1856 and remained there until 1869; Mr. Sandford is in Boston at present; I knew Daviel McFarland for more than three years; he occupied a desk in Sandford's office, and continued to do so until the latter part of 1867; I observed a change in his appearance while he was served a change in his appearance while he was a there; previous to that I noticed nothing particular; he was a very sociable, entertaining man; I first noticed the change near the 1st of March, 1867; I remember the time; his wife had gone on the stage, and he changed; he lost all desire to enter on humorous conversations, as previously; he became gloomy; I judged there was something on his mind; I remember the habeas corpus proceedings; during their pendency i saw Mr. McFariand in the office; his manner on those occasions was excited and he appeared to be wholly absorbed with his domestic troubles; he would endeavor to be calm, but he would burst out in while exclamations; I formed the impression he was a monomaniac; I have never seen his excitement exceeded; when I would ask him to sign a paper and do other things and explain them I think he could understand it his mind had not been absorbed with some other subject; after I would explain everything to him he would look up vacantily and say he understood nothing of what I had told him; I remember the proceedings in Boston; I last saw Mr. McFariand the latter part of October, 1869; his appearance then was very much depressed; he looked at me as if my appearance recalled his troubles; he used to talk at random; I walked with him on Broadway, from Twenty-second street to Eleventh sirect; in these moods of excitement he was undued; but toward the latter portion

July; I do not recollect be remained there; ne might have remained there two weeks; ho went there in order to be relieved from all excitement; he lived at Stapleton, on Staten Island; I do not know whether McFarland was under the care of a physician at that time; I saw him once while he was there; he was rather excited, and began to talk about his case; we all sympathized with him; he came to the office and stayed the greater part of the forenoon and then went back to Staten Island; when I say he was a monomaniac I mean a man who has one subject constantly on his mind to the exclusion of everything else; Mr. McFarland always knew me; he was always impatient when any other subject was referred to; sometimes he spoke intelligently for a few moments and then went off on the subject of his family troubles; I saw Mr. McFarland altogether some twelve times before the last time I met him at Twenty-second street; his appearance on the last few occasions was somewhat similar, at first subdued and then towards the end of the conversation excited; there were a number of subjects talked about that I don't recollect; we talked about this subject of their sunt against Richardson; he said nothing about the issue naving been joined; he said the wheels of justice were very slow.

Judge Garvin—That's so.

Counsel for the prisoner—Never mind; go on.

Witness—He made that as a general remark about other cases; after that he would speak about his family affairs.

Testimony of Dr. William C. Anderson.

Testimony of Dr. William C. Ander Testimony of Dr. William C. Anderson.
William C. Anderson examined—I am a physician
of thirty years' standing; I met the prisoner August
25 and 26, 1851; he called on me protessionally; he
was in a highly nervous condition with fever; his
pulse at 125 to 130; I prescribed him a drachm of
valerian every two hours; that is an unusual dose;
he was in a highly excitable condition; his tongue
was furred; I asked him if he had taken inquer; he
denied it, but admitted he had taken morphine; I
formed the conclusion that he nad morbid menual
excitement; I should say there was functional derangement of the brain; his mind was directed to
one object to the exclusion of all others; I should
think it a kind of delusion.

Cross-examined—To Mr. Payls—I could not cha-

Cross-examined—To Mr. Davis—I could not characterize his fever; he was laboring under fever; it don't know where he was then stopping; I told him to go home and go to bed, and expected to be called in, but never saw nim after the second day; on the second day I saw the valerian had had no effect, and I told him I terread works. he sent a sort of explanation afterward why he had not seen me again; the second time I gave him tincture of optim and lupulin; I made up my mind he must go through a run of fever; I distinguish functional derangement from organic derangement; the delirium of fever presents a functional derangement of the brain; it is a result and not a cause of the fever; I did not see anything to denote organic discase.

disease.

He-cross—I should not say it existed independent of the lever; it accompanied it, but would still have existed independent of the lever.

Testimony of Mrs. Owen McFarland.

Testimony of Mrs. Owen McFarland.

Mrs. Owen McFarland examined—Q. Mrs. McFarland, where do you reside? A. Thirty-fourth street.
Q. You are the wife of Owen, the brother of Daniel, the prisoner at the bar? A. I am, sir.
Q. What number in Thirty-fourth street do you reside at? A. No. 353.
Q. How long have you known Mr. Daniel McFarland? A. Thirty years.
Q. Did he ever reside in your family? A. He did for four or five years.
Q. Do you remember the time he was married? A. Yes; that was in December, 1857.
Q. Did they come to your house? A. They did.
Q. Where did you live at that time? A. Newark, N. J.; they remained with us eight or ten days.
Q. Do you remember the time that Daniel McFarland's wife went to the White Mountains? A. I do; that was in the spring of 1866.
Q. Did you see them at intervals between the time you first saw them in 1857 and the spring of 1866.
A. I did, sir, a great many times; I saw them every year from 1857 to 1866; they were in my family.
Q. What was the last time they stopped at your house prior to the spring of 1866? A. They came several times.
Q. How were they living in 1866? A. Perfectly

Q. How were they living in 1866? A. Perfectly devoted to each other. devoted to each other.
Q. Did you know of any trouble between them from 1857 to the spring of 1866? A. I never knew of

from 1857 to the spring of 1866? A. I never knew of the slightest trouble.

Q. When did you first hear of any trouble between them? A. It was on the third day after their separation; that was in the year 1867; I never heard of any trouble before that time; Mrs. McCariand went to the White Mountains some time in the month of May, 1866, and returned in September or October.

Q. Did you see her and her husband associate ogether at that time? A. Yes, sir.

t. Q. At this time was there any interruption of their pleasant intercourse? A. None at all.

Q. How long did they stay in your house? A. A week or ten days.

Q. So you had them under your eye and saw no unhappiness of any kind between them? A. No, sir.

sir. Q. How many times have you seen Mr. McFarland since the separation in September, 1867? A. He came to the house during 1867 very frequently, oftener than 1 can remember; since his troubles his mind ran constantly on the one subject of his troubles.

mind ran constantly on the one subject of his troubles.

Q. On the subject of those troubles did you form any judgment as to his being rational or irrational?

A. On that subject he was always irrational; saw the intercepted letter; he came to the house one day in Newark; it was in March, between the list and 20th of March; on that occasion he rushed frantically into the house, put both hands upon my shoulders and exclaimed, "Would you believe that Abbe would do this thing? Was it not cruel of her?! He asked after my son and I told him that he was sick up stairs; he went up stairs to see my son, and I followed in a moment or two afterwards; I saw nim then reading the intercepted letter to my son; he exhibited on the occasion excessive grief; made the remark at the time that "he was hardly !

drunkard?

Objected to.

Counsel—We intend to show that Mr. McFarland had boasted that he never could become a drunkard, for McFarland knew that if he ever got drunk three unless she would leave him.

The Court—The question cannot be permitted.

Q. Did he display any particular feeling on the occasion of his reading the intercepted letter—any loss of mind? A. Yes, he read the letter and then he put his hands upon his head and spoke of his children being torn from him and that it was very hard that his home was broken up, which had

up to that time been always a most happy one; when he came to my house on that day in March he said that Richardson had aided in taking his children from him, and that it was a cruel thing; he spoke of his children being taken from him, and that it was a very hard thing to see his home broken up that had been always so happy.

Examination of Patrick O'Rourke.

Examination of Patrick O'Rourke.

Fatrick O'Rourke was the next witness cailed, who testified:—I reside in this city and am an engineer connected with the Tribine newspaper.

Q. Were you in the Tribine office on the atternoon of the shooting? A. Yes, sir, I was there on the afternoon of the 25th; I was down stars.

Q. How soon after the shooting did you know of it? A. The night watchman came and told me that a mun had been shot in the office; I was told that the man had gone up stars; I then went to the editorial rooms and saw Mr. Richardson there bleeding.

editorial rooms and saw Mr. Richardson tuete of the ing.

Q. Who was there with him at the time? A. Dr. Swan, from the Astor House, and Mr. England.

Q. Was Mr. Sinclair about the establishment at that time? A. I didn't see him.

Q. Mr. England and Dr. swan were there—the only persons there? A. No, there were others there, but I did not know them.

Q. Can you tell the Court and jury who were the first persons connected with the Tribune establishment to handle Richardson after he was shot? A. I cannot tell.

Q. You were not there at the first? A. I was not.

cannot tell.

Q. You were not there at the first? A. I was not.
Q. Who went to find out anything about that tol? A. I cannot say anything about that.
Q. Can you name the other persons who were in the room when you went there? A. I cannot.
Q. Did you help to carry Mr. Richardson to the Astor House? A. Yes, myself and three policemen carried him down the stairs; there we put him on a stretcher and carried him to the Astor House.

Testimony of Donald Nicholson. Donald Nicholson sworn and testified—I am secretary of the managing editor of the tribune; I knew Mr. Richardson two years before his death; I was once an a manuensis for Mr. Richardson at Fordham from April, 1868 to January, 1869, and two weeks at woodside in July, 1869; he had a pistol in the house, a revolver I think I saw at Fordham; I can't tell when I saw it to the best of my knowledge he had it when I went to him; he kept it locked up in his secretary; I was over at the Astor House after he was shot; I took from him some memoranda for the disposition of his property the night that he was shot; I don't know who sent for me.

Q. What did he dictate to you?
District Attorney—Is that competent?
Counsel for the prisoner—Yes, sir; it is within his Honor's ruling. This was the object—to get his money.

Counsel for the prisoner—yes, sir; it is within his money.

The Court—The question is excluded.

Counsel argued that, under his Honor's ruling, they had a right to show how his death was hurried. They had the right to show that they at once commenced to press him for his property; that they told him at once, and impressed on him that he could not live—itself a strong element in hastening his death—before the wound had been examined and passed on. He also claimed that he had a right to snow this to impeach Mrs. Richardson's testimony in advance, but especially to show that Richardson had been pushed to his death by the same parties who had frenzied his client. He should take the ground that those who contrived this inliguty were the murderers of Mr. Richardson, and the prisoner was no more the murderer than the mere pistol which he had discharged. There was no part of this transaction which was more an illustration of the whole than this. He had no purpose of revenge or assating others further than was necessary to establish their defence. They had already shown the conspiracy which the prisoner had beheved to exist. This was in fact a portion of the counspiracy and its consummation.

The Court said he thought the counsel was mis-

heved to exist. This was in fact a portion of the conspiracy and its consummation.

The Court said he thought the counsel was mistaken in his statement of the ruling. Since then he had carefully looked into the question, and it seemed to him that all the authorities concurred in the decision that this line of evidence must be excluded. He read from Judge Bigelow's opinion in a marder trial to this point, and concluded by excluding the testimony.

He read from Judge Eigeiow's opinion in a intruct rial to this point, and concluded by excluding the testimony.

Counsel renewed his argument. On Mr. Spencer's suggestion he would state that as Mr. Richardson had been called on to indentify the prisoner his state of mind was an important elemen. But though the authority cited was authority, he contended it did not apply. An indictiment for shooting could not be maintained by proof that his brains were beaten out by a paving stone. Would they not have the right to show that Mr. Richardson was strangied or drowned? The rule was this, that when his Honor came to charge the jury he could charge them that everything of this intermediate character did not matter if he got his death in the Tribune office; but this was not a rule of evidence, but a rule of judgment on the evidence. They had received anonymous communications, some of them evidently from scientific sources, on the incidents of Mr. Richardson's death. They, of course, were not present at his death but were they not entitled to inquire into the facts, or must they be precluded? The Court said he had also examined Greenleaf on Evidence, and was satisfied that the rule was there laid down directly contrary to that contended for by counsel.

All questions relative to the memoranda taken by

counsel.

All questions relative to the memoranda taken by
the witness were therefore excluded. Testimony of Thomas W. Knox. Thomas W. Knox was next called, and testified-

Thomas W. Knox was next called, and testined—in a journalist.

Q. Did you know Albert D. Richardson? A. Yes.
Q. How long before the shooting did you know
him? A. I made his acquaintance in the winter of
1859, or early in 1860.
Q. Did you see much of him within the last two
years? A. I saw him frequently at intervals of a
month or six weeks and the 1st of October, 1867.
Q. Were you in the habit of visiting him at his
residence? A. Yes, when he resided at Fordnam.
Q. Did you ever see a pistol at his place of residence? A. No, sir, I don't recoilect; yes, I have
seen a pistol in his possession. dence? A. No, sir. I don't reconect; yes, I have seen a pistol in his possession.

Q. When did you see him in possession of that pistol? A. In the year 1860 Mr. Richardson and myself edited a paper at Denver City, Col.; both carried a pistol at that time.

Q. Did you ever see that pistol afterwards? A. Yes, I saw it afterwards.

Q. Where? A. I saw it last in February, 1861.

Q. Did you ever see it after that with a him? A. Yes.

When? A. In 1862.
After that? A. In 1865.
After that? A. Yes, in 1866.
After that? A. No, sir.
What kind of a pistol was that you saw in 1866?
A six-barrelled revolver; I bought it for him.
Was that the same pistol he had in 1860? A.

No. sir.

Q. How long had he had the pistol you saw with him in 1866? A. the had it from the summer of 1865; Ithink from about January.

Q. Where was it that you last saw that pistol? A. In Siberia, Northern Asia. n Siberia, Northern Asia.
Q. Were you in the Astor House after he was rounded? A. Yes.

wounded? A. Yes.
Q. Ind you see a pistol on that occasion? A. No.
Q. After he was shot did you go to the Tribune editorial rooms before he was removed to the Astor House? I did not. litorial rooms before he was removed one? I did not. Gross-examined—Q. Do you know the prisoner?

James F. Le Baron called and testified—I reside at lizabeth, N. J.; am assistant editor of Price Cur-

Q. Do you know Daniel McFarland, prisoner at the Q. Do you know Daniel McFarland, prisoner at the bar? A. I do; I have known him since 1886.
Q. Did you know Albert D. Richardson? A. Never; I saw him once at the corner of Nassan and Spruce streets; I think it was in the latter part of last fall; he was then in company of Mr. Sinclair; Mr. McFarland was in my company at the time; we were going toward Spruce street; I had met him in Broadway, on my way up, and he commenced talking about his affairs; I requested nim to walk along with me, as I was in too great a hurry to be detained; we were just in front of the Times building when Richardson passed us; McFarland saw Richardson at the time.

Cross-examined—By District Attorney. Q. At the time Richardson and Sinclair passed you the prisoner and yourself were standing on the sidewalk A. Yes.

A. Yes.
Q. How near did Richardson pass to you? A. Near to brush by.

Q. How near the Richardson pass of your A. Near to brush by.
Q. So that you could touch him. A. Oh, yes.
Q. Did you know Richardson at the time? A. No.
PICTURE SHOWN TO WITNESS.
Q. Whose picture is that? A. It may be the picture of Richardson, but I would not recognize it if my attention was not called to it; it bears a general resemblance to the man that was pointed out to me as Richardson.

Richardson.
Q. That picture looks like the man you saw with fr. Sinciair? A. Yes; I see a general resemblance.
Q. And he passed right by you and the prisoner?
Yes.

A. Yes.

Testimony of Whitelaw Reid.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid testified and said—I reside in New York; I am an editor; I am connected with the Irithme, and have been so for a year and a half; I knew Albert D. Richardson; I made his acquaintance in the end of 1861 or beginning of 1862; I know Daniel McFarland; the first time I saw him was in the fall of last year; I remember being in a saloon when Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Richardson were there; the saloon was in Nassau street, about two blocks below Printing House square; Mr. Cleveland was with Mr. McFarland; I was with Mr. Richardson; it was about Angust or September and about three in the afternoon: Mr. McFarland went out before Mr. Richardson did; he left Mr. Cleveland there; McFarland was in the saloon about three or four minutes; after McFarland left Mr. Cleveland in the Mr. McFarland to partake of any refreshment, but McFarland do partake of some.

Cross-examined by Judge I Davir—This saloon was at the corner of Ann and Nassau streets; we drank some wine; we stood up to drink it; we did not sit down; I remained there about live or six minutes; there was some conversation between Mr. McFarland and Mr. Cleveland, but I don't remember what it was; I never saw Richardson and McFarland the evening after Mr. Richardson was snot, when he was brought into the room by a pelice officer.

Testimony of Spencer Elfeby. Testimony of Whitelaw Reid.

Testimony of Spencer Eleby,

Spencer Kirby, sworn, testified—I produce a certain original raturn from the Assessor's office, formerly Mr. Cleveland's (this return was Mr. McFarland's income return for 1886, sworn to June 28, 1867; he returns income, \$1,710, and deductions, \$1,624; he became Assistant Assessor about that time; the Commission of Euroiments ceased in 1865; I think he was in the Appraiser's Department after that for some time. merly Mr. Cleveland's (this return was Mr. McFarland's Income return for 1866, sworn to June 28, 1867; he returns income, \$1,710, and deductions, \$1,624; he became Assistant Assessor about that time; he became Assistant Assessor about that time; he was in the Appraiser's Department after that for home time.

To Mr. Garvin—I don't know how long ne was in the Custom House.

Testimony of Mrs. Mary Mason.

Mary Mason was next called and examined—Registed in 72 Amity street in March, 1867; lives at least of the Custom of Monday. some time.

To Mr. Garvin—I don't know how long ne was in the Custom House.

present in No. 62; knows Mr. McFarland, the prisoner; had rooms in my house for three or four months; came to my house 72 Amny street in March, 1867; his wife was then with him.

PHOTOGRAPH SHOWN TO WITNESS.

Q. Is she the same person so indicated by these nictures? A. Yes; they occupied the back parlor and extension on the first floor.

Q. Did you know Albert D. Richardson? A. Yes.

PHOTOGRAPH SHOWN TO WITNESS.

Q. 18 that picture the likeness of Richardson? A. Yes.

Yes. Did be come to your house to live? A. Yes; he had a room there—the front room and closets; the room he occupied was divided from the parior by folding doors; those doors were not fastened after Richardson took the room; there was only a bolt to

Richardson took the room, the doors, the doors, at the doors, Q. How did Fichardson come to take rooms at your house? A. Mrs. McFarland told me that she had a friend, a gentleman, who lived across the way, that he was obliged to leave there and he would like

had a friend, a gentleman, who lived across the way, that he was obliged to leave there and he would like to get my rooms.

\*\*Q. Did she telt you the name of this friend? A. Not till he afterwards came to the house.

Q. After he took the room did he aleep there at nights? A. Yes.

Q. Was he much out in the evenings? A. Yes.

Q. Was he much out in the evenings? A. Yes.

Q. Was he much out in the habit of going out in the evening? A. I never knew him to go out in the evening; he would get home about four o'clock, and would remain teaching little Percy; Mrs. McFarland used to go out a good deal every day; never saw Mr. McFarland in liquor; never knew him to be under the influence of liquor.

Q. How did he treat his wife while hving there?

A. Very kindily.

Q. Did you ever know of any cruel treatment on his part to her? A. I never did.

Q. Where did you stay in the house? A. I was at home all the time.

Q. So that if anything occurred you must have seen or known of he? A. I did.

Q. What was their manner in reference to each other's a faccuoa! A. Very kind; he waited on her a great deal; he would hold ner carts.

Q. Do you remember the day she went away with the boy Percy? A. I think it was on the 21st February.

Q. What time did Mr. McFarland leave on that

the boy Percy? A. I think it was on the sist restrant.

Q. What time did Mr. McFarland leave on that morning? A. About nine o'clock.

Q. Dia you know of any trouble between them before he left? A. No, sir.

Q. Dia you hear him make any complaint? A. I did not.

Q. What time did he come back that day? A. I don't think I saw him until four o'clock.

Q. Sae and Percy were his family? A. Yes, sir.

Q. They had no servant girl? A. No, sir.

Q. Sne went away before he returned? A. She did, sir.

did, sir.
Q. in what direction? A. Towards Thompson

Q. No one else was with her? A. No, sir.
Q. Did she tell you where she was going? A. No, Q. Did you have any idea that she meant to abseond from her husband when she went out? A. No, sir, not the slightest.
Q. What servant had you all that time? A. Mrs.

Q. What servant had you all that time? A. Mrs. Kate Stephenson.
Q. Was Mr. Richardson there the morning she left? A. Yes.
Q. Had he slept there that night? A. Yes.
Q. Had he slept every night there from the time he first came into the nouse until he left? A. Yes, with one or two exceptions, he did.
Q. Was he generally at home early in the evening?
A. He was at home a good deal in the house.
Q. Referring to the 21st, had you observed any familiariues between Richardson and Mrs. McFarland? A. I saw them going in and out a great deal together; they were out in the day time when Mr. McFarland was away.
Q. How long had they been gone? A. About two hours.
Q. Did you notice them when they went away

hours.
Q. Did you notice them when they went away from the house? A. No.
Q. Or what direction they went? A. No.
Q. There was a bed in Richardson's room, was there now A. Yes.
Q. Have you seen Richardson and Mrs. McFarland in that room? A. I have.
Q. How often have you seen them there? A. I saw them three times; my servant and little girl saw them there also.

them there also.
Q. When was that? A, I think it was a week before they absconded.
Q. What did you see? A. I went to borrow an instand; I saw Richardson was sitting there in a rocking chair; Mrs. McFarland was sitting opposite

rocking chair; Mrs. McFarland was sitting opposite in another chair, right by him.

Q. How were the chairs placed—were they near to each other? A. They were about a yard or two apart.

Q. That was the first occasion? A. Yes.

Q. What was the second? A. In about three quarters of an hour i went in again; I saw them in the same position; Mr. Richardsonjunade an uncourcous remark to me about the crockery; they both seemed embarrassed, and Mr. Richardson went out of the room.

Q. What was the third occasion? A. It was when a relative of Mr. McFarland—a young lady—called to see Mrs. McFarland; this was haif an hour later; Mr. Rienardson was there then; I heard Mrs. McFarland introduce her to Mr. Richardson; Mrs. McFarland came to the door to open it.
Q. How long after Mrs. McFarland left was it that Mr. McFarland left? A. Abont three days.
Q. Did Mr. Richardson continue to have that room? A. Yes.
Q. How many weeks after the 21st did he continue room? A. Yes.
Q. How many weeks after the 21st did he continue
to have that room? A. He kept it until about the

middle of March.
Q. Did Mrs. McFarland come back after Mr. McFarland leit? A. She did.
Q. When was that? A. It was two or three days

Q. When was that? A. It was two or three days after.

Q. When she came back what took place between you and her? A. She asked me to let ther have the back parior again; a gentleman's family were coming from Wasning:on and she wished to have the back parior until the termination of ner engagement; she had a lady with her whom she called Miss Gibert and whom she introduced as Mr. Richardson's intended; my husband had the back room, and Mr. Richardson was not occupying his room, and she wanted to have Mr. Richardson's room; he was away in Hartford publishing a book; he said when he went away he should be away about six weeks; he had then been gone about a week or ten days.

Q. The engagement she spoke of was at the Winter Garden Theatre? A. Yes.

Q. The engagement she spoke of was at the Winter Garden Theatre? A. Yes.
Q. Mr, Richardson had the room and was paying for it? A. Yes.
Q. She had not had Mr. Richardson's room? A. No; I would not let her have it; she wanted to sleep there; she told me Mr. McFariand's niece would sleep with her.
Q. It was a daughter of Owen McFariand, was it not? A. I don't know, sir.
The court here adjourned until this morning at slaven octork.

#### ANOTHER ARSON CASE.

Attempt to Fire a Tenement House Occupied by Fifty-eight Persons.

Fire Marshal Brackett yesterday arraigned before Justice Ledwith, at Essex Market Police Court, a man and his wife named John and Mary Anne Cos grove, on a charge of having set fire to the basement of No. 340 East Twenty-first street. It appears that on Friday last the Cosgroves were served by their landlord with a dispossess warrant, and that they moved their effects into the front basement of the above men tioned house, from which they were to be ejected. Shortly after the service of the warrant the woman was heard by three witnesses to say that she would set fire to the house before she left it. About one o'clock on Saturday morning an officer of the Eighteenth precinct noticed smoke issuing from the pasement of the house. and upon entering the room he discovered that a and upon entering the room he discovered that a straw bed had been ripped open and its contents placed in the middle of the room and fired. When the officer arrived the flames had made some headway, and the floor and olicioth upon it were in a biaze. He found the man Cosgrove in the neighborhood and arrested the woman as she was making her escape.

The case is a very important one inasmuch as the nouse is a tenement and at the time of the fire fifty-eight persons were sleeping in the premises. The Fire Marshal is of opinion that if the fire had not been discovered when it was a great loss of human life would have ensued.

man life would have ensued.

Cosgrove states that he ripped up the bed to search for some money which he believed to be in it, and that he left the straw on the hearth to be burned by the grate are. As the three witnesses were all confident and corroborative in their statements as to the threats of the woman Cosgrove, Justice Ledwin held both prisoners to answer, without receiving ball for their appearance.

#### MEXICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday for the transaction of business. President Coman in the enair; but, owing to causes already explained in the

chair; but, owing to causes already explained in the Herald, very little was accomplished. The passage of the Charter deprived the City Fathers of their most pleasing occupation.

A resolution was offered and adopted providing for the confirmation of the new Excise Commissioner recently appointed by the Mayor, and also a resolution in favor of reorganizing various election districts. A new stand of colors was voted the Eight regiment of militia on behalf of the city. The Board then adjourned.

also met yesterday, and made a vigorous pull at the public purse, but hesitated and let go their hold

amid a rippie of excitement.

A resolution was offered empowering the Comptroller to lease the second and third floors of 106, 108 and 110 Centre street, for the accommodation of

## THE LATEST OCEAN HORROR.

The Lost Ship Crest of the Wave-How She Went Ashore on Cobb's Island and the Terrible Fate of All on Board-Three Bodies Found and Their Burial-Interesting Letter from an Agent of the Board of Underwriters.

Only brief despatches concerning the wreck of the ship Crest of the Wave on a reef near Cobb's Island, and the announcement of the less of all on have been given up to this time. The ship salled from Liverpool on the 8th of March last, sound to Baltimore, with a cargo of 600 tons of salt and 300 tons of general mer-chandise, although it has been reported she built in Warren, Me., in 1854, of 940 tons burtaen, brother, Alexander Jones, of East Baltimore. The story of the furious gaie that tore the vessel's sails from their lastenings, the heavy seas that washed her decks, the releutless waves that dashed her stanch hull on the rocks, the critical moment when the crew and officers took to ing, strangling, into the watery gulf, will never be told. Their sufferings of body and anxiety of mind, could they be known, would undou btedly fill another page of terror in the huge volume of the terrible ordeals, the heroism and deaths of noble men and women on the deep sea, that a thousand times has sent the snatts of anguish into the souls of the clyilized world.

women on the deep sea, that a thousand times has sent the snaits of anguish into the souls of the civilzed world.

One consolation remains, poor though it be—that a portion of the bodies of the crew have been washed ashore and received Christian burial at the hands of bumane men. Besides the three bodies found—which show that the experiences they passed through before death were terrible—there have been washed ashore on Cobb's Island, quantities of women's and children's cicthing, leading those who picked them up to believe that with the hardy mariners, who suffered the fearful death of drowning, desicate women and tender babies were among them as passengers and met the same late.

The additional particulars relating to the wreck and the finding and burial of four bodies were received in this city yesterday by letter by Captain I. J. Merritt, of the Coast Wrecking Company. His correspondent, Mr. John Paulk, agent of the Board of Underwriters of New York, and Deputy Collector at Chinocteague linet. Virgimia, discovered the vessel on the 13th inst., while in the discharge of his duty, and the trouble to which he was subjected in sending the details to this city, as also his alacrity in the matter, deserve commendation. Those who had friends on board the unfortunite ship will be giad in the hour of their grief to learn that any further details than the letter contains desired by them, at this or any future time, will be given without a moment's delay.

On Board Cutter Admit, Off NORTH END Hoo Island, Atlantic Coast,

OF NORTH END HOG ISLAND, ATLANTIC COAST,
April 13, 1870.

April 13, 1870.

April 15, 1870.

April 15, 1870.

Captain I. J. MERRITT, Coast Wrecking Company, New York:—
DEAR SIR—On a cruise this day to visit a vessel gahore near Cobb Island, loaded with coffee, I found the ship Creat of the Wave, of Eatlinore, from Liverpool, with railroad iron, chinaware, &c., sink and all hands drowned. The ship is on her beam end, beating south, with port side out at low water, and spars and yards visible. She hes on a reef east of north end of Hog Island, one and a haif miles from the beach, in the south pass of Little Matchapungo inlet, two and a haif fathoms of water at low lide, with seel off shore and deck in towards the beach.

I went ashore on the Island at once just below the wreck and found four dead bodies had been picked up by the Messra. Cobb orothers and Mr. Doughty, and humanely buried by them. One of the dead was a large, stout man, whose weight was thought to be 235 pounds, and thirty years of age. From circumstances it was supposed that he was the master of the ship—Captain Jones. The gentleman above referred to and others on Cobb's Island deserve much credit for the care they have taken to bury the bodies, so that they be removed at leisure, when required by their friends. They will do all in their prover to assist in their removal if requested.

Two boats came in at the Inlet at Hog Islan 1—ship's yawl and captain's gis,—which were supposed to have come from the li-fated vessel. To all appearances the crew had manned the boats to reach the shore, when they filled in the turrible sea and all were lost. This will account for the bodies to reach the shore, when they filled in the virrible sea and all were lost, This will account for the bodies to reach the store, when they filled in the virrible sea and all were lost, This will account for the bodies to reach the case, eight or ten miles south of the wrecked ship.

Any information in the future relative to the vessel or to

found, as was the case, eight or ten miles south of the wrecked ship.

Any information in the future relative to the vessel or to the dead will be freely given to its owners and the friends of the crew or passengers.

The appear of ladies and children was picked up upon Bog Island, and the supposition is that there were both ladies and enhidren on board. No other bothes than those mentioned have been picked up on Cobb's is and. Re pectically, Agont of Underwruers, and Deputy Collector, Chincoteague Island, Va.

17. S.—I was compelled to go to Salisbury and ride all night, to send you a despatch. I hope that you will be prompt. Please publish the letter in the New York Herall,—J. C.

#### HORSE NOTES.

The stables at the Fashion Course are being rapidly filled up by the trotting horses that are to b put in training for the coming campaign. The fol-lowing named have already reached there—or will in a few days-to go through their preparatory

Henry, a brown gelding by Hambletonian, and a buckskin gelding from Maine, said to be very fast.

William Borst has a stallion, a colt, a good one by Columbus, J. J. Bradley, George Wilkes, and a sorrel colt of great promise.

Budd Doble has Goldsmith Maid, Hotspur, a bay mare from the West, Dot, Young Columbus, Mr. Fawsett's Bashaw, Jr., Hop, and the bay mare Sallie. Ben Daniels has American Girl, Butcher Boy, a roan mare. Young Commodore, Big Jim, Lady Lov-

eil, the roan mare and others.

M. Roden has Billy Bar, sorrel gelding Prince, gray gelding Thilotson, Henrietta and others.

John Murphy has a number of horses in his stalls that are said to be good.

Mr. Sanders has a number of stalls full, comprising Western New York, Belle of Clyde and a lot of green ones, which the intends entering in the various purses to be trotted on the Fashion and other courses

green ones, which he intends entering in the various purses to be trotted on the Fashion and other courses throughout the country.

Dan Mace's string of trotters will be taken to the Fashion during this week.

The programmes of nearly all the trotting associations in the country have been published or the coming season, and the aggregate amount of prize money offered is at least \$200,000. The programme of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association will be found in our advertising columns.

The Prospect Park grounds are already in condition for training, and a number of horses are being worked there. The large purses that will be held up for competition at the leading tracks will bring out many norses that have intherto been held in reserve, while a further improvement upon previous performances is reasonably expected from such first class horses as Goldsmith Mand, American Girl, Lady Thorne has returned from her winter quarters at Chestnut Hills, Philadelphia, and is looking remarkably well, robust, hearty and fine as silk. She is again in the nands of her former trainer, ban Pfifer, whose attachment for the "Old Mare' is proverbial, and he will spare no pains to keep in auvance of her rivals.

Belle Strickland, having lately become the property of Mr. Bates, for the sum of \$13,000, may be seen almost daily on the Coney Island road, in double or single harness. Her record of 228% to the pole proves her to be one of the flyers, and she ranks first among Brooklyn horses.

Stonewall Jackson, the property of Mr. Weaver, now in Dan Pfifer's staoles, is regarded as one of the fastes thorses in the country that has never trotted a race—a recent trial having been made low in the twenties.

Mr. Tom Jackson is working his horse Bill Whe-

ted a race—a recent trial having been made low in the twenties.

Mr. Tom Jackson is working his horse Bill Whelan, formerly owned by Sim Hoagland, on the road, and frequently shows a fine burst of speed.

Mr. Fletcher's coit Socrates, by old Hambletonian, out of a Star mare, is a promising young horse, and being in able hands will probably give a good account of himself at the coit race in October next. There are interese entries for this race, and from different sections we hear of very speedy coits even for these days of fast trotters.

Lady Wells is in Hiram Howe's stable preparing for some of the spring purses. For road or track she is a valuable mare, but particularly for the former. She has a rare combination of qualities.

Mr. George Hall's flagtait team, Samson and Annie, appear as spry as ever. It has a look of former times to see these veterans move along with somuch vim, heads and tails up, easy to drive, but hard to beat.

Mr. Gould's stallion, Warwick, with a public

to beat.

Mr. Gould's stallion, Warwick, with a public record of 2:29%, and a private one much better, is now used as a road horse, and shows splendid style of going. Black Crook is also a likely young horse, and his triends rate him about 2:35.

### PATERSON MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The newly elected municipal Boards of Paterson, N. J., organized yesterday afternoon. In the Board of Education Henry L. Butler was elected President and J. Swinburne Secretary and I Superintendent. Dr. Banvard and Rev. Messrs. Day and Duryea were appointed the Board of Examiners.

The Board of Addermen was organized by the election of Peter Doremus as President. The following additional city officers were also elected by the Board of Aldermen:—Robert A. Haley, Clerk; E. R. Mason, Treasurer; P. Maginnis, Comptroller; Samuel Munsson, Poormaster; J. H. Goetschius, City Surveyor; Dr. Balleray, City Physician; George S. Hitton, City Attorney; Henry About, City Marsina; James Dougherty, Superintendent of streets; Jacob Berdan, Commissioner of Appeals; Joan E. Clark, Janitor; J. B. Van Biarcom and Aaron E. King, Commissioner of Street assessment; Charles Spittle, Pound Master.

A desperate attempt was made by the minority party to break ap the meeting of the Board on account of the alleged illegality of the vote electing, by four majority, Alderman Carroll, of the Fith ward. The only success the little scheme attained was a reference of the matter to a committee of the whole for investigation. Mayor Ryle delivered a lengthy message, urging public improvements and rebusking those was continually encavor to retard advancement. The Board adjourned to an oyster supper, and the irrst meeting was ended in the most happy manner imaginatic. dent and J. Swinburne Secretary and | Superm-